

New-York Daily Tribune

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold Closed Last Night at 140.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By a later arrival from Hayti, we have ad-
 vices from that Republic to June 13. The insurgents
 then had only one place in their possession, Cape Hayti,
 which for the last seven days had been in a state
 of siege and was almost surrounded by the National
 troops. No doubt was entertained about its speedy
 capture and the end of the insurrection.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Controller yesterday sent a com-
 munication to the Board of Aldermen, saying that the ap-
 propriation for advertising for the year 1865 (\$30,000)
 was exhausted, and recommending that no more ad-
 vertising be done until another appropriation shall be
 made. The communication was referred to the Com-
 mittee on Printing and Advertising.

The English ship *Empire* reported in distress
 off Cape Henry, was towed off Hatteras Shoals on
 Wednesday last by the steamer *Andrew Fletcher*, and
 three men put on board, she having been abandoned.
 The steamer *A. Winans* sent to her relief has returned,
 not being able to find the *Empire*. She was probably
 picked up by some steamer.

The Virginia Central Railroad bridges over
 Ravenna, Moss Creek and Mechanic's River are repair-
 ing, and hopes are entertained that the whole road will
 be in operation in four weeks. The Orange and Alex-
 andria Railroad is also repairing from Charlottesville to
 Lynchburg. Cars are now running from the latter
 place to Lye River, 30 miles.

In consequence of a correspondence with Sir
 Frederick Bruce, Secretary Seward has notified the
 Navy Department that Great Britain withdraws her
 recognition as belligerents from the Rebels, but as she
 does not absolutely rescind the twenty-four hour rule,
 our vessels are not to pay the customary courtesies to
 those of the British navy.

Letters of administration on the estate of
 the late President Lincoln were issued on Thursday by
 the Probate Court of Sangamon County, to Hon. David
 Davis of Bloomington, Judge of the United States
 Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The
 Hon. J. F. Stuart is surety upon the bond. The value of
 the estate is \$75,000.

The Hon. Joseph Segar of Virginia has
 published a letter in defense of Gov. Pierpont, who, he
 says, has appointed none but strictly loyal persons to
 office in that State, and that if the Governor but be
 allowed to go quietly on with the work of organization
 and reconstruction no loyal man need fear the result.

The receipts of tolls on the canals of this
 State for the month of May amounted to \$26,078, be-
 ing \$29,615 less than the corresponding month of 1864.
 The tolls reached their highest figure, \$6,126,943, in
 1862; and it is estimated that for the year the receipts will
 fall back to the aggregate of 1860, \$1,723,943.

There is a spirited contest going on between
 the Fourth-ave. and the East Broadway and Dry
 Dock Railway Companies, relative to the right to lay a
 track in Thirty-fourth-st. The Fourth-ave. road suc-
 ceeded in laying one on Sunday night, but the matter
 will have to be decided by the courts.

The U. S. Grand Jury at San Francisco has
 dismissed the complaint against the Mexican "em-
 igrants," charged with an attempt to violate the
 neutrality laws. The trial of those who seized the
 steamer *Colon* is still pending before the local courts.

The bodies of two children, a girl aged 14,
 and her brother aged 12, were found in the woods near
 Roxbury, Mass., yesterday. The girl had been out-
 raged. The parents reside in Boston, and had missed
 their children since Monday week.

Seven thousand four hundred and fifty-four
 men of Jeff. Thompson's Rebel command have reached
 Cairo on a flag-of-truce boat. Jeff. remains at Mem-
 phis, awaiting the decision of President Johnson relative
 to his petition for pardon.

Postmaster-General Denison had an inter-
 view with Gen. Grant, yesterday, relative to the use of
 the railways South for the transportation of the mails.
 Postal facilities are to be extended throughout that
 section as rapidly as possible.

A resolution was adopted in the Board of
 Aldermen yesterday giving the City Gas Company per-
 mission to lay mains in various streets for the space of
 50 years. The resolution was concurred in by the
 Board of Councilmen.

The Rebel Major-Gen. Maury and family,
 ex-Gov. Moore of Ala., and Col. Gayley, the man who
 is stated to have offered a reward for the murder of
 President Lincoln, reached Fortress Monroe from New-
 Orleans on Sunday.

Col. Bill Jackson, son of Claiborne, who recently
 surrendered at Glasgow, has been arrested by the
 Sheriff of Saline County, Mo., on an indictment by the
 Grand Jury of that county for acts committed while in
 the Rebel service.

The commanding-general of the military de-
 partment which includes Washington authorizes a con-
 striction of the rumor that the monuments, recently
 erected on the Bull Run battle-field, have been de-
 stroyed.

The Nashville Press and Times is informed
 that all of Gen. Wilson's cavalry, who arrived at Nash-
 ville, are ordered to Louisville to be paid off. All Illi-
 nois troops belonging to the command are to be dis-
 banded.

A Board of Inquiry, of which Gen. Graham is
 the President, is now in session at Fortress Monroe, to
 investigate the circumstances attending damage done
 Government vessels by collision, &c., and assess dam-
 ages.

The Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho, is
 in Washington. Report says he was driven from the
 Territory by the citizens of Lewiston, in consequence
 of a difficulty regarding the site of the Capital.

Gen. McDowell in California has turned over
 to the civil authorities numerous prisoners charged
 with making disloyal speeches. There are local laws
 which are said to meet their cases expressly.

The 3d Illinois Cavalry has been ordered from
 Jefferson Barrens, Missouri, to Minnesota, to put
 down the turbulent Indians in that region. The regi-
 ment passed up the Mississippi on Friday.

An unofficial Convention of non-Episcopal
 Methodists, representing some four or five different
 Methodist bodies, is to be held in Cleveland, commencing
 on the 21st of the present month.

Gen. Reynolds has taken initiatory steps to-
 ward reestablishing civil courts in Northern Alabama.
 The people of that State are said to be rapidly becom-
 ing orderly and peaceable citizens.

Capt. Henry Wurz, who had control of the
 Andersonville Prison, where Union prisoners endured
 such unexampled sufferings, is awaiting his trial in
 confinement at Washington.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a

resolution calling upon the Governor to appoint the 3d
 of July a legal holiday in order to give two days for the
 celebration of the "Fourth."

Over 400 Rebel prisoners bound for Wilming-
 ton, Charleston and Savannah, reached Fortress Mon-
 roe from Baltimore on Saturday. The small-pox had
 broken out among them.

The Government of Portsmouth, Va., was on
 Friday last turned over by the military to the civil
 authorities. A similar transfer will soon be made of
 other Southern towns.

Advices from Western Georgia and on Gen.
 Sherman's line of march through South Carolina rep-
 resent the people as suffering severely for want of the ne-
 cessaries of life.

The concluding sale of draft wheels took
 place in this city yesterday. The furniture and fix-
 tures of the various Provost Marshal's offices were also
 disposed of.

The U. S. steamer *Massachusetts* arrived at
 Philadelphia on Sunday from the South Atlantic
 Squadron, with 150 officers, discharged men and in-
 valids.

The body of a man, about 40 years of age,
 was found on the beach at Fort Hamilton on Sunday.
 He had apparently been drowned about two weeks.

The cars of the Central Pacific Railroad are
 running to Upper Gap, 53 miles from Sacramento, Cal.,
 and will probably be laid 20 miles further by Fall.

Gen. C. J. Paine, with a division of colored
 troops, has arrived at Newbern to relieve Gen. Palmer,
 whose men are to be mustered out of service.

The War Department has ordered that the
 payment of all United States bounties to men enlisting
 in the army cease from and after July 1.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst.,
 inform us that Gen. Weitzel's Texas expedition had
 arrived at the South-West Pass.

Major-Gen. Fitzpatrick, Major-Gen. Grover,
 Lieutenant-Gov. Alvord and Consul J. G. Nicolay
 arrived in this city yesterday.

Funds for the payment of that portion of
 Gen. Sherman's army at St. Louis have been forwarded
 by the Postmaster-General.

The Henry Burden, with John Mitchell on
 board, reached Fortress Monroe yesterday. He was
 lodged inside the fortress.

John P. Murray, an ex-member of the Rebel
 Congress from Tennessee, took the oath of allegiance
 at Washington yesterday.

Maj. Ladd, the Elmira paymaster, who was
 arrested on a charge of fraudulent practices, is now on
 parole in Washington.

About twenty thousand Rebel prisoners re-
 main to be discharged, more than half of whom are at
 Point Lookout.

The first shipment of 120 gallons of Crude
 California Petroleum, arrived at San Francisco on the
 12th inst.

The New-York City Directory just issued,
 contains 13,592 more names than its predecessor of last year.

Cooper Gibbs, the Rebel commander of the
 post of Andersonville, Ga., is in Washington on parole.

President Johnson's family, with his daugh-
 ter, Mrs. Patterson, have arrived in Washington.

The U. S. steamer *Florida* arrived at this
 port on Sunday from New-Orleans.

Gen. Meade says that Hancock's Corps is to
 be mustered out of the service.

A portion of the Georgia delegates left Wash-
 ington for home last evening.

There was a slight advance at the Bull's
 Head cattle market yesterday.

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the
 amount of \$3,773,100.

Union garrisons have been established along
 the White River.

The Twentieth Army Corps will be paid off
 this week.

Gold opened yesterday at 144 and sold down to
 143; from this point it rallied to 143, and closed at 144.
 Government Bonds are higher and a good demand is shown
 for 5 1/2s at 107 1/2 and 108 for the new issue. For all the issues
 full prices are had. State bonds are steady, and the inquiry
 for Border State Securities continues. The Railway Stock
 market early in the day was strong, but prices soon weakened,
 and at the close the market was lower, with a small business.
 The outside demand for stocks is moderate, and the country
 stock market is doing very well. At the public Board prices
 were low, and afterward in the street there was a pressure to
 sell. Stocks are very easy to borrow, and deliveries are made
 readily on call at 4 1/2 per cent by stock houses. At the lower
 rate leading houses are not able to get their business
 ready. The demand from stock houses is very small, and
 the latter now standing at \$4,247,314. Auctioneers
 to call and remit purchase only to supply immediate wants.

Jefferson Davis, it is now understood to be
 settled, will be tried by a civil tribunal, and
 probably by the U. S. District Court for the
 Maryland District, Chief-Justice Chase pre-
 siding. We do not yet learn whether he is to
 be tried for treason only, or for other offenses also.

An important letter from Secretary Seward to
 the Secretary of the Navy is this morning pub-
 lished. The British Government, it will be
 seen, withdraws the rights of belligerents from
 the late insurgents, but as she does not make
 the withdrawal of the twenty-four hour rule ab-
 solute, the Secretary suggests that the custom-
 ary courtesies to British naval vessels shall be
 withheld.

AN APPEAL TO THE STATESMEN
 OF THE SOUTH.

The work of reconstructing the States lately
 in revolt has been remitted by President John-
 son, so far as he has power, to the loyal White
 Males of those States respectively who are legal
 voters by the Constitutions thereof as they stood
 prior to their several acts of so-called Secession.
 Whether a safer, juster rule might or might not
 have been indicated, all good citizens must
 desire that the result should be general satis-
 faction, harmony and content. This country
 has had quite enough of internal strife, aliena-
 tion and feud: its necessities no less than its in-
 terests demand the earliest and fullest estab-
 lishment of concord, unity and fraternal sym-
 pathy. To this end, we have resisted, at some
 personal cost, the fierce and general clamor for
 exemplary bloodshed that so naturally followed
 the tragic occurrences of April. Oblivion for
 the past—Justice for the future—these seem to
 us the proper bases of a true reconstruction.

We appeal to you, Southern Statesmen! To
 take care that this justice be not rashly, spite-
 fully, madly denied.

The fact that many persons at the North con-
 sider themselves respecting the Blacks of the
 South has been made the topic of much criti-
 cism and disparaging comment; yet nothing
 could be more natural. If any one of you were
 made aware that one of your neighbors kept a
 dog or other animal fastened in his yard with
 one foot in a vise or under a heavy weight,
 wherefrom it was suffering constant torture
 and agony, he would doubtless be moved to
 procure—at least, to seek—that animal's re-
 lease, quite irrespective of its moral or intellec-

tual qualities: How much more if the sufferer
 were human! "We are members together of
 one body," said an ancient Apostle; and modern
 Humanity, Fraternity, or (as the French say)
 Solidarity, is but a fainter reproduction of the
 same idea. Men hate those they have wronged,
 and seek excuses for continuing in their
 evil way; but every other human bosom
 responds to the appeals of the injured and op-
 pressed.

The ruling class of your section seem in a great
 haste to get back into the Union as they once
 were to get out of it. "Reconstruction" is
 their general theme. Provisional Governors
 are being rapidly appointed for your several
 States, yet not rapidly enough to satisfy the
 demand. Conventions to revise their several
 Constitutions are speedily to follow. For dele-
 gates to those Conventions, the great body of the
 Southern soldiers in the late Confederate
 armies will vote, while nine-tenths of the
 Southern soldiers in the Union armies, being
 Blacks, are not allowed to do so. And the pros-
 pect now is that the delegates elected by the
 votes of the Rebel soldiers will determine that
 those Union soldiers shall never be enfranchised,
 but shall remain serfs and subjects in the land of
 their birth—the land fertilized by their sweat
 and preserved to our country by their blood.

Do you really believe that you ought to de-
 cide this, or the North consent to it, in a restored
 Union?

To-day, by your laws, a Union soldier, being
 Black, cannot give testimony against a Rebel
 soldier, being White; so that the latter may
 waylay, assault and abuse the former for having
 enlisted in the War for the Union, or may enter
 his humble dwelling in his absence, and there
 assault, terrify and outrage his defenseless fam-
 ily, fearles of any legal redress.

Can this continue? Why should it?
 It is urged that the Blacks are grossly ignorant.
 Admit it. Can those who for generations have
 forbidden and punished the education even of
 Free Blacks justly make this an obstacle to
 their enfranchisement?

Slavery being dead, why should its accesso-
 ries and buttresses be preserved? You are
 leveling the late earthworks erected by the con-
 tending armies and planting corn where they
 stood. Why not level also the bulwarks of a
 social wrong forever outgrown?

In British America, both North and South of
 us, no political franchise, no social privilege, is
 affected by color. Some thousands of fugitives
 from your plantations and slave-pens have
 found a refuge in Canada, where they are
 naturalized, vote, hold office, and give testi-
 mony, on precisely the same footing with White
 immigrants from this or any other foreign coun-
 try. Very few of them could read when they
 crossed the boundary; many of them cannot
 yet read; but it is not even alleged that they
 vote less intelligently, less worthily, than other
 citizens. Then why should they not vote in
 the land of their birth as well as in that of their
 adoption?

The British West Indies are mainly peopled
 by Blacks who were slaves down to 1838. All
 manner of horrible predictions of outrage, riot,
 robbery, sedition and desolation, were put forth
 by their owners to prevent their emancipation.
 These failed; they were emancipated; and
 have since been regarded by the laws exactly
 like other subjects: they testify, vote, serve on
 juries, and hold office, precisely like Whites;
 yet Queen Victoria has no more loyal subjects
 than they, no colonies more quiet or free from
 tumult and sedition, than those they inhabit.

They are gradually improving in industry and
 good habits where improvement is needed: they
 are steadily buying land and acquiring property.
 Antigua and Trinidad are surpassed in produc-
 tiveness, in thrift, and in the price of arable
 land per acre, by no other British colonies; even
 Jamaica, always relatively thriftless and profligate,
 is improving. In those Islands, the Blacks
 are to the Whites as three to one; yet no one
 complains that equality before the law has led to
 the spoliation, or oppression, or abuse, of the
 latter. Yet those Blacks were, till recently, the
 slaves of the Whites—grossly abused slaves at
 that.

Why not try Justice here?
 Brazil is a slaveholding empire, and has ever
 been. She was till recently a mart for African
 slaves. Her foremost men are tired of Slavery,
 but have not yet ventured to grapple with it.
 But Brazil, though upholding Slavery, knows
 no political disparity among freemen. The
 slave of yesterday, being freed, has all the rights
 and privileges of any citizen.

Can we not, now that Slavery is dead, safely
 extend the like to a race entirely Free?

Men of the South! let us have a true Peace,
 based on universal Right and Justice. Let us
 speedily obliterate all proscriptions, all dis-
 franchisements, all heart-burnings, all traces of
 past hostilities. Let us unite to secure the
 prompt repeal of all existing acts of Congress
 which bar the reception in either House of
 members who have been involved in the late
 Rebellion. You, surely, must realize that great
 changes are at all events inevitable—make
 them so that they shall seem dictated by your
 own sense of fitness, not conceded to an un-
 welcome necessity. You will no longer punish the
 teaching of a portion of your people to read;
 you will hardly persist in excluding their testi-
 mony from your courts of justice, since they
 have lost forever the protection of the master's
 pride, affection or interest; you will not de-
 prive them of the legal rights of marriage and
 then reproach them for a disregard of its moral
 obligations; in short, you cannot fail to reform
 in some respects the harsh and cruel code which
 the necessities of Slavery once excused, but
 excuse no longer. Be entreated, then, for your
 own sakes, for your country's, for Humanity's,
 to "reform it altogether." Establish equal
 rights for all under the law, and proffer to each
 full opportunity, by intelligence, industry,
 thrift, and an exemplary life, to attain the
 position of a legal voter. Deceit, if you will,
 that a voter must read, or read and write, or
 pay a tax, or own property, or whatever other
 criterion you may judge proper; but do not ex-
 clude your Colored People from the electoral
 body universally and conclusively. Give them
 what Alexander the Great had left for himself
 after he had divided all else among his Generals

—HORE. Let the North feel that the Unionists
 of 1865 are not resolved on punishing their hum-
 bler neighbors for being Unionists in 1864. Do
 not compel those neighbors to look abroad for the
 justice denied them at home. Do not perpe-
 tuate feuds and a social anarchy which have
 no longer even a colorable pretext, but enable
 Four Millions of Southern laborers to realize
 that they, too, are Americans, and summon
 them to vie with you and with us in hearty
 efforts to re-build the shattered fabric of our
 National integrity and prosperity.

Statesmen of the South! if discord shall rage
 again between us, and the tender ligaments of a
 true reunion be rudely torn apart, the civilized
 world will justly award the fearful blame of in-
 voking this fresh disaster on mankind. You
 cannot escape and may not wisely ignore the
 ordeal!

ENTER DEATH.

The Book of Job furnishes authority for the
 statement that all that a man hath will be given
 for his life. Law-abiding, tax-paying citizens,
 while deploring the disease which New-York
 suffers because she has been turned over to of-
 ficial thieves, are prone to say that they prefer to
 pay their taxes rather than undertake the per-
 sonal work of reform; that they cannot help it,
 and it is not their business. It is not all a
 question of money, however, as we hope to
 make clear to those who will follow us while we
 quote from the same volume which has fur-
 nished our data before, some statements of the
 extent of malignant disease, and the continual
 opportunities furnished for its spread.

Upon a chart drawn for this purpose of illus-
 tration, we count, in the six blocks inclosed by
 Church, Duane, Hudson, and Leonard-sts.,
 60 houses where cases of typhus fever occurred
 during the year 1864, and 35 where small-pox
 occurred, the two diseases generally agreeing
 to occupy the same house. In "Gotham
 Court," Fourth Ward, where 30 per cent of the
 children born never see a second birthday, out
 of a population of 504 there had been 20 cases
 of small-pox during the year, while on the day
 of inspection there were 4 cases, beside 8 of
 typhus, the whole number then sick being 146.
 In one district whose locality is not stated,
 within the area of a quarter of a square mile,
 150 tenements were found in which small-pox
 and fever had recently prevailed or were then
 prevailing. In the Fourth Ward more than 67
 cases of small-pox and more than 138 of typhus
 occurred during the year. In the Sixth, 253 cases
 of fever and 29 of small-pox were treated or
 sent to hospital. In the Seventh District, over
 200 cases of typhus and 50 of small-pox were
 attended during the year by the District Dis-
 pensary physician. In a single tenement on
 Monroe-st., containing 200 persons, 20 cases of
 typhus originated in one season. "Typhus
 and typhoid fevers have been found prevailing
 in all sections of this district (Eleventh Ward).
 Small-pox, scarlatina, measles, and pulmonary
 diseases are met in almost every street. Typhus
 is the most typical of the preventible diseases
 that abound in this Ward." From one house
 in East Seventeenth-st., 35 fever cases were
 reported and sent to hospital during 1864; and
 more than 70 persons were attacked with fever
 in that one pest-house during the year.

Out of hundreds of instances these may pass
 as fair samples. Now let us note the liability
 to transplanting under which these seeds of
 death germinate. "Within a single block from
 the elegant mansions of Stuyvesant-square is a
 row of tenement-houses, in which typhus has been
 constantly prevailing for more than a year past;
 from one of these houses, in which reside 20
 families, 20 patients went to the fever-hospital
 in 1864, and at least 80 cases occurred in the
 house during the year." In another quarter,
 the ravages of typhus have caused such panic
 that, by a perpetual succession of hasty re-
 movals, "the 74 domiciles of that single rookery
 have sent out an incessant and widely-dis-
 tributed current of the typhus poison to other
 and distant sections of the city." Two instances
 are reported where respectively 8 and 17 cases
 of typhus, in different localities and families,
 sprung from one common center. The Council
 of Hygiene of the Citizens' Association declare that
 the number of tenements already infested with
 fever-poison is believed to be at least 500, while
 the number of insalubrious dwellings particularly
 liable to this disease is fully 3,000. The follow-
 ing are a few of the cases of exposure to small-
 pox quoted: "No. — Thirty-third-st., child
 with confluent eruption in room adjacent to
 candy and cigar store kept by mother. No. —
 Sixth-ave., fancy store on first floor and
 dentist's rooms above; patient not removed.
 No. — Third-st., 9 cases; shirt-making car-
 riage in one of the families. No. — Park-st.,
 11 cases in families and rooms where clothing is
 manufactured for stores in Fulton-st. No. —
 Pell-st., 5 cases in rooms where clothing was
 made up for wholesale stores. No. — Riving-
 ton-st., a child covered with small-pox lying on
 the tailor's board with the new clothing the
 father was making up for a Broadway store." In
 seven tenements in the "Gotham Court" above-
 mentioned, tailoring was carried on, cases
 of contagious disease being in two of the rooms.
 Typhus broke up families in Jacob-st. and
 Cherry-st., and other places, where whole
 families were known to have had it, "but con-
 cerning whom no other data could be found." In
 one instance a friend of an immigrant who
 was taken with typhus conveyed the disease to
 her friend visiting her, and the latter—a female
 domestic—conveyed it to the family with whom
 she lived in East Twelfth-st., and eight other
 persons, residing in different parts of the city
 and Brooklyn, contracted the disease while at-
 tending to one person.

No man is secure in his own house, as it ap-
 pears, or in the garments he puts on. The case
 related in Chas. Kingsley's "Alton Locke" is
 not really fictitious. To an enormous extent,
 clothing is made in the homes of poverty, and
 there is no surer carrier of the seeds of death
 than woollen garments. Every man's imagina-
 tion can present this topic to himself with such
 force that we need not enlarge upon it, but we
 may remind him who considers of our packed
 city cars, where, if anywhere, contagion may
 result, if contact can produce it. Examine the
 chart on page 31, from which we see that the

cars traversing Hudson-st. and West Broadway
 pass directly through the area of six blocks
 above-mentioned, in which are 95 houses which
 had typhus or small-pox—mostly both—during
 last year. Then consider the junk-shops, the
 old-clothes men, the hacks and public convey-
 ances, and reflect upon what immunity the best-
 favored among us enjoys.

Whether New-York cares more for the health
 of the country than for that of her own people,
 judge from a few following extracts, which we
 desire to have carefully read. In April, 1864,
 a member of the Council of Hygiene "visited
 five domiciles in a single hour in which small-
 pox was prevailing within 50 feet of the largest
 dry goods jobbing-houses on the continent; and
 he saw children from whose faces the crusts of
 the pox had not yet fallen passing back and
 forth through the narrow alley leading to their
 pestilential homes, and gathering, unrestrained
 and apparently unnoticed, about the entrances
 to the stores and offices in the vicinity." Simi-
 lar cases are cited, but this is most striking.
 The region is the one mentioned just above.
 Turn out of Broadway into Duane-st., up West
 Broadway to Thomas and Worth, and there are
 the central points of the six blocks which on the
 chart are covered with the significant letters
 "S. P." and "T. F." Yet here where center
 these two diseases are the chief dry goods job-
 bing-houses of New-York. And the testimony of
 physicians in Cooperstown, Buffalo, Cold Spring,
 Chester, Conn., and other places is given to the
 effect that small-pox is brought thither from
 this city; Dr. Snow, Registrar of Providence,
 testifying that in 1855-6 the disease was directly
 imported from New-York and 130 deaths en-
 sued, while now it comes regularly every year.

We are obliged to pass without even refer-
 ence all that this volume we have been consid-
 ering offers by way of suggestions for remedial
 measures, although they are worth extended
 remark. Full understanding of the extent and
 nature of the evil must precede remedy; and
 until the public mind awakes to that, all de-
 vising of remedies is vain. In the saddest sin-
 cerity we have written as dealing with most
 terrible truths; and unless reform is become
 hopeless and pestilence is the only remaining
 remedy, the facts of this Sanitary Report will
 arouse even the scoundrel-ridden citizens of this
 long-abused metropolis.

WORK AND WAGES.

The "Colored Citizens" of Petersburg, Va.,
 have been vindicating their right to be regarded
 as human beings, by passing resolutions; and
 we do not find them much worse than the com-
 mon run of resolutions adopted in Tammany
 Hall, and other like resorts of white folks.

The "Colored Citizens" scorn and treat with
 contempt the allegation that they understand
 Freedom to mean idleness and indolence. They
 aver, also, that they "understand Freedom to
 mean industry and the legitimate fruits thereof."
 This seems to us to be a good deal clearer and
 more correct view than that which is entertained
 by a good many white loafers who prefer to live
 by the sweat of other men's brows, and to reap
 that which other men have sown. Doubtless